MR. HAYT REMOVED.

NOT EVEN ALLOWED TO RESIGN. BUDDEN ACTION OF SECRETARY SCHURZ-GENERAL HAMMOND'S ADMISSIONS IMPLICATING THE COM-MISSIONER-CHAIRMAN BARSTOW INTERESTED

Mr. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was summarily removed from office by Secretary Schurz yesterday. His request to be allowed to resign was denied. Ex-Indian Inspector Hammond made a confession in regard to the Arizona Mine which implicated Mr. Hayt. The latter tried to prevent the disclosure from being made, but without success. Chairman Barstow has admitted that he is interested in Indian contracts.

MR. HAYT TAKEN BY SURPRISE. A CURT LETTER OF REMOVAL-THE DRAMATIC DIS-CLOSURES OF HAMMOND-COMMENT IN WASH-

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Mr. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was removed suddenly and peremptorily this afternoon. The following letter was

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1880.

Hon. E. A. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sir: It has become my duty to inform you that the public interest demands a change in the Commissioner-ship of Indian Affairs, and that your Turther services in that office are dispensed with. Very respectfully.

C. Schurz, Secretary.

The removal was a great surprise to everybody in Washington except to the few persons who have carefully watched the course of events since the recent meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners. It was known weeks ago to several persons that both the President and the Secretary of the Interior had discovered that Mr. Hayt's career of usefulness as Indian Commissioner was over. It was not until yesterday, however, that a removal was determined upon. That a decision in the mat-ter was deterred so long was due to the difficulty of finding a proper man to take the office of Commismoner. No such man has yet been fixed upon, and Mr. Hayt would be in office yet except for the disgoveries made by a committee of the Indian Board, some of which were mentioned in THE TRIBUNE of

Ex-Indian Inspector Hammond arrived here yesterday afternoon determined to make a full exposare of the Arizona Mine speculation so far as he possessed any knowledge of the subject. He was et on his arrival by Commissioner Hayt or one of his friends and kept under close surveillance all the evening. Mr. Hayt, it is understood, besought General Hammond to stick to his first story-that the Hart letter published in to-day's TRIBUNE was a forgery. This General Hammond flatly refused to do; and a stormy scene took place between him and the Commissioner. Mr. Hayt then went to Secretary Schurz and spent several hours in a vain attempt to explain the testimony which he knew Hammond would give this morning. Secretary Schurz is said to have declared to a member of the committee that Mr. Hayt had ment his last day in office as Commissioner.

This morning General Hammond called on Gentral Fisk and intimated that he had determined to make a clean breast of the whole matter. General Fisk asked him a few questions. Hammond suddenly declared in an excited manner that he had been duped and that this would kill him. He sud-Senly staggered and would have fallen had not General Fisk caught him in his arms. General Hammond was placed in bed. A physician was called, and found him dangerously II. Hammond sent for a friend, and to him and General Fisk he told how he had been persuaded by Mr. Hayt to assent that the absolution letter to Hart was a forgery. To them, and later in the day to the committee who visited him in his sick room, Beneral Hammond fully admitted that the letter

in taking Hammond's testimony, all immediate necessity for further investigation by them sudflenly ceased. The Secretary of the Interior, after

This letter is said to have been a terrible blow to Mr. Hayt, who had supposed that he would at least be allowed to resign. His request to that effect was, bowever, sternly denied; and he at once began to collect his private papers and personal effects. So sudden and unexpected was the blow that the official etters which had been prepared for Mr. Hayt's signature were returned to the clerks to have "acting" prefixed to the title of Commissioner. When Mr. Hayt had completed his preparations for departure he hastily bade one of the clerks "goodbye," his eyes filling with tears as he did so. Then be hurriedly left the Department.

The removal is received with general expressions of approval in official circles. Mr. Hayt has made few friends and many enemies since he has been in affice. As he has judged others harshly so bave Liev judged him. Said one Senator to-night: "This event ought to cause as much rejoicing among the triends of the Indian as the surrender of Lee did among the friends of the Union."

There are many expressions of opinion to the efteet that the Board of Indian Commissioners has at ast vindicated its right to exist. It is undoubtedly true that except for the bold stand taken by General Fisk and several other members of the Board, and their determination to have a thorough investigation of the accusations against Commissioner lfayt, that gentleman would still be in office. If his retirement is a good thing, then the Board of Indian Commissioners is entitled to some credit. Of course the prompt action of the President and Sectetary of the Interior as soon as they beame convinced of Commissioner Hayt's unfairness s highly commended, but then it was to be expected. The Board, on the other hand, has been regarded by most people as a mere ornamental appendage to the Indian Service, and as affording to several highly respectable gentlemen an opportunity of feel that they were doing good and philanthropic service, while they were really only an echo of the Indian Bureau. But these gentlemen have suddenly developed a determination to attack abuses wherever they may exist in the Indian Service, and have thus surprised, and at the same time gained the respect of, a good many people who have been inclined hitherto to sneer at them.

From this general commendation one member of the Board is exempt. He is the chairman. He is also the chairman of the Committee of Investigation but has taken no part in the labors of that Committee. No longer ago than the 24th inst., Bhairman Barstow wrote a letter to another member of the Committee of Investigation, in which he said: s highly commended, but then it was to be expect-

said:
"I wish to say that I had a conference of an hour with Mr. Kingsley this morning. He approves the call of the meeting of the Beard. I beg to suggest that three courses are open to us as a committee. First: To report in part if not ready for final report, though this I think would be unfortunate. Second, to report the vidence taken without recommendation. Third, to report with recommendation. This list course, if we can be agreed would doubtless be most satisfactory to the Board and all concerned. In our report and recommendation I thick we should stand upon the evidence so far as Mr. Hayt is concerned. We may say what theil seem best in regard to General Hammond's fourse."

A fair construction to place upon this letter ppears to be that Mr. Hayt was to be cleared and seral Hammond to be made the scapegoat, if that should " seem best."

Why Mr. Barstow should be so anxious to save Mr. Hayt is not easily explained. Mr. Barstow has been looked upon as a gentleman not only of the highest character and integrity himself, but also as one who would not do anything to cover up wrong-

one who would not do anything to cover up wrongdoing by others. The most charitable explanation
in this case is that Mr. Barstow is throughly conjuced that Mr. Hayt is innocent of any wrongdoing.

But there is another fact that ought to be recalled.
It may be remembered that The Tribune recently
printed a report saying that Mr. Barstow was unerferrood to have been interested in contracts for
furnishing Indian supplies since he has been a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners. It now
appears that in response to an inquiry made under a
senate resolution, Mr. Barstow has written a long
letter in which he admits that he has

been interested in such contracts. In view of this admission and of the developments of to-day, a good many people are beginning to think that the public interests would not be very likely to suffer if Chairman Barstow were to resign his place in the Baard

A general press dispatch from Washington says that upon inquiry it was stated on the authority of the committee of the Board of Indian Commis sioners who have been investigating the charges against Mr. Havt diligently and thoroughly, that no proof of any dishonest act or connection with corrupt practices on his part had been found, and that the action indicated by the letter of Secretary Schurz was taken for the reason that Mr. Hayt had withheld from the Department information which the Department ought to have had.

It will be remembered that for the same reason removals have been made before, and it is held that in such things the Administration can be no

On the other hand, it was quite as positively on the other hand, it was quite as positively stated by other persons that while the facts developed in the recent investigation may not have been regarded as sufficient to remove Mr. Hayt, they were of a most damaging character; and had Secretary Schurz failed to remove him, other charges of a still more serious nature would have been preferred.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

A DEFENCELESS REPUBLIC.

THE SEA COASTS OF THE UNITED STATES PROTECTED ONLY BY ANTIQUATED FORTS AND USELESS CAN-NON-WHAT THE EXPERTS OF THE ARMY AD-VISE-HOW EASILY THE RODMAN CANNON COULD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The annual report of the Chief of Engineers for 1878 contains the following

paragraph:

The diseasers of the first three months of a war under the present condition of our defence might cost the Nation ten-fold the expenditure that would be needed to theroughly protect our coast against attack. Our great cities, New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, New-Orleans, Baltimore and Washington, should they fall into the hands of an enemy, would suffer ten times more than the cost of all the forts necessary to secure them against such disaster; but such reverses would also be great calamities to to the Nation, crippling its war power.

To illustrate.

To illustrate the meaning of the term "the pres ent condition of our defence," the condition of the defensive works about New-York Harbor, as they are described in the report of the Chief of Engineers for 1879, may be taken for example. Of Fort Schuy-

ler the report says:

This is an impartant work for the defence of the entrance to the harbor of New-York City through the East River. Owing to the want of innds, nothing more than the ordinary care of the property has been possible during the past year. The main work is in a state which in its property has been possible of the property of the party requires attention. The remodelling of the barbette tier, according to plans approved by the Secretary of War, to enable it to receive the proposed armament of modern guise, has been mainly finished, but was suddenly stopped by the failure of the appropriation; and the new part now deteriorates under the action of the weather. This fact and the vast importance of the work to the detence of New-York Harbor renders an appropriation specially needed.

Of the fort at Willet's Point the report says: Of the fort at Winets Fount the report sais:
This work unites with Fort Schuyler in the defence of
the entrance to the harbor of New-York City through
the East River. Want of funds has prevented any progress in preparing this important position for use in defending New-York City in case of war. Now that the
Hell Gate channel is rapidly improving, and the city is extending atong the East River, the preparation of a strong
defensive line for excluding a hostile fleet with certainty
from these waters is a matter of the very first impor-

Of the Governor's Island defence the report says: No operations have been in progress during the year except some slight repairs to the buildings and store-coms. Owing to the want of funds, the exterior heavy

The works on Bedloe's Island are reported to bein a fair condition. A heavy modern gun battery, designed by the Board of Engineers for Fortific ations is partly built, and its completion would finish all that is planned for this island. Of Fort Hamilton and the additional batteries upon the Long Island side of the Narrows of New-York Harbor the report

For want of funds no operations of importance have for want of funds no operations of importance have taken place here during the past year, and the work is essentially in the same condition as at the date of the previous report. For some necessary repairs and the completion of batteries now in part constructed in accordance with plans designed by the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, and approved by the Secretary of War, an appropriation for the next fiscal year is recommended.

Of Fort Lafayette the following remarks are made:
This old work, situated on a shoal at the Narrows' entrance, occupies the best of all the positions for the defence of New-York Harbor. It was injured by fire in December, 1808, to such a degree as to haske it practically worthiess unless repaired at a very considerable outlay; and as it was adapted to guns of small calibro only, it was not thought worth while to restore it, but to replace it by a new construction which should meet the demands of modern armaments. A project for a case-united work has been, therefore, prepaired by the Board of Eugineers for Fortifications, the estimated cost of which is \$784,212, which shall admit of the mounting of 80 to 100-ton guns behind shields of iron. About one-is fof the old work is utilized in this project for ators-tooms, bomb-proof quarters, etc., while the remainder is an entirely new construction. It will require several years in building, and should be undertaken without delay. An appropriation for its commencement is asked for next year.

Of the works on the site of Fort Tompkins Staten Island, the report states pithily:

Staten Island, the report states pithily:

When completed it will be able to throw a heavy fire
from a commanding position upon vessels attempting to
pass through the Narrows. It has been in readiness to
receive the armament for some years. For want of
funds the operations during the past fiscal year have
been restricted to renairs of the earthwork and roads
damaged by storms; to cutting the grass on the slopes,
constructing two masonry cesspool traps commenting
with drains running to the river, repairing fences, roafs
of smith shop and stables, keeping a supply of water in
the distributing reservoir located on the glacis, etc.
No operations can be carried on during the present fiscal
year for want of funds.

Of all the smaller batteries and works around

Of all the smaller batteries and works around New-York the same state of incompleteness is an-

THE FORTS BEHIND THE TIMES. No steps have been taken for many years to renodel the seaport defences of this country to keep pace with the progress in the arts of war; and the works on which the sole reliance of this country for defence would necessarily be placed in the event of a war with a great naval power, would be quickly powdered to dust by the heavy guns of that power, while the vessels upon which the guns were placed would remain far beyond the reach of any artillery with which the American seacoast defences are now provided. The enormous increase in penetrative power which results from the substitution of rifled canon for smooth-bores renders the masonry of the best and strongest of the present seacoast fortifications of the United States little better

than walls of pasteboard. At the same time, the greater range which modern artillery takes makes necessary the equipment of American coast fortifications with guns much larger in size and weight than can be operated in the casemates provided for them.

The Board of Engineers for Fortificatious has per fected plans for the reconstruction of some of the most important of American harbor defences, limiting its recommendations to those works which seemed to be of absolute and immediate importance. It is a matter of constant surprise to engineer officers that Congress should manifest willinguess to grant all the liberal estimates made for the imponds, while urgent recommendations looking to the protection of the National commercial life should be unheeded.

CONVERSION OF RODMANS INTO RIFLES.

In the matter of heavy ordnance a similar, or perhaps worse, condition of affairs exists. At the beginning of the war for the Union, this country, in the opinion of ordnance authorities, was unquestionably in advance of all others in the science of the construction of heavy ordnance. Since peace was declared, however, no progress has been made and very little has been attempted, while European nations have expended hundreds of millions in experiments, and have reached results which render practically useless anything in the nature of artillery or armored defensive works which antedate the

The United States is, however, now in a singularly fortunate situation to take advantage of English and German experience of gunnery, and to build with comparatively little expense upon the modern basis a defensive system for her harbors which would

be impregnable to anything yet devised for attack by water approach. The end of the Rebellion found the Ordnance Office in the possession of a large num ber of cast-iron smooth-bore muzzle-loading Rodman guns, which experience had proved to be among the best, if not the very best, smooth-bore large guns made. There were about 1,500 of these guns in store, of which number three-quarters were ten-inch and the remainder fifteen-inch guns. In their present condition these guns are of no use; but by husbanding the meagre appropriation and extending over several years a series of experiments which might have been completed in a single season, American ordnance officers have demonstrated that the ten-inch Rodman smooth-bores can be converted into eight-inch rifled guns which will be equal in every respect to the best guns of the same calibre and length manufactured elsewhere. The conversion is accomplished by inserting in the smoothbore a rifled lining of wrought-iron one inch in thickness, a work requiring the application of the

highest scientific and mechanical skill. The work of experiment, in so far as the conversion of smooth-bore ten-inch guns into eight-inch rifles is complete; and about 125 such guns have already been placed in position on the coast fortifications. Three or four of these guns have been fired about 800 times each, and are yet apparently in a serviceable condition. Experienced ordnance officers say a gun which will bear firing even 100 times without injury may be considered a success.

A single Rodman fifteen-inch gun has been treated in the same way and is now undergoing the firing test. It promises to be quite as much of a success as the smaller guns. It has already stood the test of more than 100 rounds. It will be fired at least 400 times before the test is considered satisfactory. Each round costs about \$50. In fact, the total cost of firing a single charge is nearly twice that amount, but as the projectile is the most

twice that amount, but as the projectile is the most costly portion of the charge, and can be recovered and used again, economy is secured in this way. This expense explains the necessity for action by Congress to enable the work of experiment to go on. A hundred details in the construction of carriages and the machinery for stopping the gnn in its recoil, etc., are at the same time the subjects of experiment and necessarily of expense.

It is estimated that a projectile from a converted Rodman of eight-inch calibre will penetrate an unbacked from plate 7740 inches in thickness at a distance of 1,000 yards. The projectile from a smoothbore eight-inch gun would accomplish only half as much. The penetrating power of the eleven-inch converted Rodman will be equal to something more than eleven inches of solid unbacked from armor—a force deemed sufficent to destroy any vessel which could enter the harbors of America.

The Chief of Ordmance submitted estimates for the next fiscal year for the purposes of experiment and the conversion of smooth-bores into rifles amounting to \$950,000. The bull, as it has passed the House, appropriates \$225,000—a sum which will go a very snort way in the direction of equipping the forts with artillery, when the necessary expense of testing shall have been met.

AMERICAN FISHES. MR. MORTON MOVING FOR A REPRESENTATION AT IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Mr. L. P. Morton reported back favorably from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day a joint resolution "concerning an International Fishery Exhibition to be held in Berlin" next April. An amendment was reported by Mr. Morton authorizing Professor Baird, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to be the representative of the United States in Berlin, and in the event of his inability to act emowering the President to appoint a Commissioner. Mr. Morton said that the subject was one of great importance to the whole country; the resolution importance to the whole country; the resolution had been unanimously agreed to by the committee. Accompanying the report are letters from the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, the United States Minuscer at Berlin, Professor Baird, and Mr. Von Behr, member of the German Parliament and president of the exhibition, all strongly urging the representation of the United States at the exhibition.

THE COMMERCE OF 1879. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Mr. Joseph Nimmo, jr. has prepared his report of the commerce of the United States for the month of December last and the calendar year of 1879. During December the imports of merchandise reached a leaving an excess of \$21,100,000 of exports for that month. The balance of trade for the year in favor of the United States was \$251,350,477. There was

THE PONCA INDIANS.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Select Commitee of the Senate to examine into the removal of the Northern Cheyennes has nearly completed its original work of examination, but may not make its report until affair, which has been referred to it.

The Committee visited the Indian Territory last sea on and took the testimony of representatives of all this band of Indians who, two years ago, broke away from their agency in the Indian Territory and made their way north across the State of Kansas, murdering, ravaging and burning as they went.

ritory, numbering about 5,000 souls, and are living in utter idieness. In their former homes, near the Bisck Hills, they subsisted almost entirely upon game, and became, in consequence, such inveterate meat-enters that they now compisin of hunger in the midst of abundance, if that abundance does not consist entirely of meat. They draw a week's rational of beef, coffee, bean, rice and flour, but as long as the meat ration lasts they live upon it entirely. They will not work, and seem to be determined not to become civilized. Even the squaws unite in ridiculing a male member of the band who evinces a willingness to be of use. Hills, they subsisted almost entirely upon game, and

of use.

The solution of the Indian problem, in so far as these people are concerned, seems to he in the direction of educating the rising generation, and to this end steps have already been taken.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washinoron, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1880. Tha Treasury Department purchased to-day 615,000 ounces of the silver for the Mints at Philadelphia, New-Orleans and San Francisco.

The offer of the Morgan Line of scamers to carry the

mails from New-Orleans to Havana via Cedar Keys and Key West has been accepted by the Post Office Depart

the Majority reports the election of Yocum, the sitting member, null and void, and proposes a new election. The report is signed by three Democrats. The minority report sustains Yocum, and is signed by one Republican and one Democrat.

A memorial signed by twenty-four gentlemen of em-

incode in the medical and scientific world will be pre-sented to Congress at an early day, asking that body to sented to Congress at an early day, asking that dody to take into consideration "a general law of control in the Navy and merchant marine of color-bindness and visual acuteness, and an agreement by an international commission of definite and uniform standards of testing these necessary qualification."

[Per other Washington News see Second Page.]

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A BAILEGAD ABANDONED.

MILLSTONE, N. J., Jan. 29.—The Pennsylvania.
Railroad has abandened the Mercer and Somerset Railroad beyond East Millstone.

PROTECTING SALMON.

PROTECTING SALMON.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 29.—The Harbor Inspector has received an intimation from the Dominion Government that it is their intention to enforce the law relating to salmon fishing next season.

fishing next season.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—In the local Legislature last night the following estimated expenditures for 1836 were laid on the table: Current expenses, \$14,78,369; capital account, \$266,000; other purposes, \$44,262; total, \$2,288,631.

ALI. QUIET IN SHENANDOAH.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 20.—Governor Holliday received a telegram to-day from the access of the troubles between the bisels and whites in Shenandoah County, stating that everything was quiet, and that the military companies had returned home.

OUR RECATIONS WINDOW.

nid returned home.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The Boston Commercial Exthange to-day adopted resolutions carnosity indersing the fill introduced in Congress by Representative Morse providing for the appointment of a Commission on our commercial

ADVANCING THE PRICE OF PAPER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 29.—The Writing-Paper Makers' Association met at the Massasott House today. It was voted the savance the price of writing-paper one and two cents per pound according to grade. The following efficary were elected: President, O. R. Greenleaf; secretary and treasurer, E. C. Rogers; chairman of the executive committee, George L. Wright.

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

REFUEN OF TWENTY-NINE FUSIONISTS TO THE STATE HOUSE-HUGH J. JEWETT AS A PRESI-DENTIAL CANDIDATE-MR. WASHBURNE NOT IN THE VIELD-SENTIMENT IN NEW-YORK STATE.

Twenty-nine Fusionists have taken their seats in the Maine Legislature. All the troops at Augusta will leave to-morrow. Anti-Tilden Democrats in this city seem to favor the Hon, Hugh J. Jewett as a Presidential candidate. The Hon. Elinu B. Washburne says he is not a candidate for President. Tammany politicians profess to feel no disappointment at the action of the Democratic State Committee in filling vacancies with Anti-Tammany men. The feeling among Republicans in this State with reference to the Presidential nomination is said to be largely in favor of General Grant, Senator Blaine being second choice.

RETURNING TO THE MAINE LEGISLATURE. TWENTY-NINE FUSIONISTS TAKE THEIR SEATS IN THE STATE HOUSE-THE TROOPS TO LEAVE TO-

Augusta, Jan. 29 .- In the Senate this morning seven Fusionists appeared and took their seats. They were cordially received. Messrs. Atwell and Potter, of Penobscot County, addressed the Senate, saying that the interests of their constituents required their presence at the Senate board. However much may be said in regard to the position of affairs, their duty, they said, is plain.

In the House twenty-two Fusionists took their

The business in both branches referred to matters

of only local interest. Several other Fusionists are expected to take doubt. They belong to the political machine, it is seats in the Legislature to-morrow. Everybody seems willing to accept the situation, and absolute quiet is restored. The Auburn Light Infantry and a detachment of the Lewiston Artillery, the only troops here, will take the forenoon train to-morrow for home, and the State House will then be without any police force whatever.

The Governor made the following nominations

For Insurance Commissioner-Charles P. Wiggin, of Inspector of Prisons-Joseph W. Porter, of Burillaston. Trustee of the Insune Hospital-Sylvester Oakes, of

The Finance Committee began to-day an examination of the Treasurer's accounts. The present State Treasurer, Mr. White, will oppose no obstacles, but will turn over his books and accounts to the new Treasurer, Mr. Holbrook, immediately upon his

MR. JEWETT'S CANDIDACY.

ANTI-TILDEN DEMOCRATS FAVOR HIS NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT-WHAT IS SAID OF THE MOVE-

The rumor of a movement to bring out the Hon. Hugh J. Jewett as a candidate for President created a good deal of talk in political circles yesterday. The Anti-Tilden Democrats seemed to look with favor upon the project, but it was a common reture, and that a scheme to crowd the old stand-by candidates off the track with a business man like Mr. Jewett ought not to be developed until just before the National Convention meets.

Mr. Jewett's ability and sturdy old-fashioned Deneeracy were admitted on all sides. Republicans said that he would have many strong points as a candidate, but they would all be counterbalanced by the fact that he stands in close relations with the great railroad interests of the country. A capitalist and railway king would, they thought, be the wrong sort of a candidate to gain popularity with the Communistic elements that contribute a con-siderable portion of the Democratic vote. While he would, no doubt, hold back many conservative business men from deserting their party, he would dull the ardor of the rank and file in the country districts, and drive off thousands of the "unwashed"

in the great cities. Mr. Jewett had a prominent career in Democratic politics before he engaged in railway tusiness. He - District-Attorney of the Southern District in Ohio under Buchanan. In 1861 he was the Demo-Onto under Buchanad. In 1901 the was the bearing cratic candidate for Governor and was badly beaten by David Tod. One county on the Western Reserve, Geanga, did not give him a solitary vote. He was elected to Congress in 1872, but resigned before his term expired on account of the pressure of his business interests. His home was in Zanesville, Ohio, before he took the management of the Frie Radbay.

Eric Railway.

Mr. Jewett, it is said, has had nothing to do with the movement connecting his name with the Presidency. He is reported to have said quite recently that Tilden holds the game in his hands and can have the nomination if he wants it—a matter about which he, together with other friends of Mr. Tilden, now begin to express some doubts.

MR. WASHBURNE NOT A CANDIDATE. HE BELIEVES GENERAL GRANT WILL BE NOMINATED AND WILL ACCEPT.

The Hon, Elihu B. Washburne has been in the city for the past two days and leaves this morning for Boston. The fact that his brother, Ex-Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, arrived at the same time led to the supposition among the political gossips about town that a movement to start a Washburne " boom " was on the carpet. The notion was wholly without foundation.

The ex-Minister to France is an outspoken Grant nan, as all his friends can testify, believing that he is the strongest candidate before the people, and sure to receive the nomination if he destres it. The report that Mr. Washburne has recently declared nimself a candidate for Gubernatorial nomination in Illinois is also contradicted by persons in his confidence, who say that he has made no such announce

Mr. Washburne is looking remarkably well and enjoys excellent health, with the exception of a bronchial trouble which has obliged him to stop lecturing, and which took him to Texas and Northern Mexico last Spring in search of a favorable climate. He talks of going next Summer to Carlsbad, the famous watering place in Bohemia, unless his throat improves before then. His home is now in Chicago, where he established himself soon after his return from Europe, but he spends a good deal of

his return from Europe, out he spends a good dearby time in travel.

His positive denials that he stands in any other relation to the Presidential canvass than that of a supporter of General Grant do not prevent his friends from canvassing his possible strength in the event of Grant's withdrawal, and it is generally beheved that in such a contingency, his name would undoubtedly go before the Convention with a strong following. This view of the possibilities of the canvass reserves no encouragement from him however. vasa receives no encouragement from him however. He feels so sure that Grant will be tendered and will accept the nomination that any talk of possibilities and contingencies does not concern him in the least.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE ENTIRE NUMBER FOR BLAINE. [BY TALEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The Philadelphia delegation to the Republican State Convention is unin-structed. It consists of forty-six delegates, and is understood to be divided in its preferences. Allegheny County will elect eighteen delegates on Saturday. The two delegations will constitute one-fourth of the onvention, which consists of 251 members.

Of 110 representative delegates known to be elected, excluding Philadelphia and Allegheny, eighty are either structed for Blaine, or known to be for him. nstructed for Blaine, or known to be for Blain.

The pronounced Blaine men number between 90 and 00, or considerably over one-third of the convention.

No representative delegates have been instructed for Grant, whose strength is presumed to rest in the unin-DISTRICT REPUBLICAN MEETING. A regular meeting of the HId Assembly

A regular inceeding of the 111d Assembly District Republican Association was held at Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston-st. last evening. Thomas H. Riley presided. The names of seventy-eight members were stricken from the roll as being no longer residents in the District; 118 new mem-

bers were enrolled, and 205 were rejected as being ineligible. The committee on investigation then read its report concerning the charges brough against Charles M. Tainton and Josiah Arm against Charles M. Tainton and Josiah Armoney, who, it was alleged, violated the by-laws, which prohibit proposing for membership the names of non-residents, Democrats and other ineligible persons. The report advocated the expuision of the accused members.

The chair accepted an appeal for each of the accused men on the strength of which their case was carried over to the next regular meeting. The installation of any officers elected at the last meeting, it was announced, was contested.

This business was also carried over.

THE GRANT FEELING IN NEW-YORK. THE PARTY LEADERS LARGELY IN FAVOR OF GRANT BLAINE THE SECOND CHOICE-SHERMAN POP-

Talks with active politicians from city and country make it pretty evident that a very considerable proportion, and probably a majority, of the men who shape the action of the Republican party of the State of New-York in its local conventions favor the nomination of General Grant. These men rose to prominence, for the most part, during the eight years of Grant's administration, and their attachment to him as the head of the party during the period of its greatest powers has not abated since he went out of office. His return to the White House would mean to them a restoration of direct and friendly relations between the working politicians of the State and the National Administration, and a return to the policy of preserving the Republican party in the South by the vigorous enforcement of the Constitutional Amendments, and of consolidating the northern wing by a judicious use of the appointing power. They believe, besides, that the election of Grant would give stability to business, and would put a stop to such revolutionary schemes of the Democracy as that just frustrated in Maine. That these men represent a very large body of Republican voters there can be no

true, but they are much too sagacious to try to run

The Grant men in New-York may be divided into

the machine off the tracks of public sentiment.

two classes: One element is so strongly wedded to the idea of returning him to the White House that it takes no account of opposition, and wants to secure his nomination if it can be obtained by only a bare majority of the Chicago Convention. These men are, to use their own words, for Grant first, last and all the time. The other element comprises men who believe he is much the most popular candidate in the field, but who are ready at all times to stop and discuss the question of expediency. It a strong opposition to his candidacy should develop within the parky, if the expected whirlwind of Grant enthusiasm should not arise and sweep awayall competitors in the Convention they would be cantious about pressing him through to a nomination by the votes of States which could not elect him. Men of this class are a good deal troubled of late by the attitude of the Pennsylvania Republicans, whom they had counted on as sure for Grant. The first class wants to have the New-York Convention instruct its delegates for Grant; the second thinks it would be more prudent to make up a trustworthy delegation of men who will vote solidly under the lead of the recognized party chiefs and let them go without instructions. Neither element recognizes the possibility of the New-York Convention being otherwise than overwhelmingly in favor of Grant's candidacy. One entertains no doubt that the ex-President will accept the nomination and beheves in disregarding all opposition to the third term within the party, while the other is not certain on the first polut and thinks the second choice of nine-tenths of the Grant men seems to be Mr. Blaine. They think he would make a strong, thorough-going Republican Administration and would not turn the cold shoulder to the men who had held the ladder for bird to mount to power. He is universally popular among them, and their only reason for not making him their first choice is that they like Grant still better or think him more likely to win the race. This unexpected kindly feeling of the Grant men for Blaine undoubtedly prevents the Anti-Grant sentiment from concentrating upon him.

Most of the o it takes no account of opposition, and wants to secure his nomination if it can be obtained by only

hon was crushed was the resumption of specie payments, and think the man who carried the country safely through to sound money should be honored with the Presidency. It is not strong enough among the working politicians, however, to make much showing in the State Convention.

A current prediction about the complexion of the State Convention is that if Grant's attitude is not changed before it meets by some declaration from him, three-fourths of the delegates will be Grant men and the other fourth will be divided between Blaine and Sherman in the proportion of two or three to one.

DEMOCRATIC DISSENSIONS INCREASING. THE ACTION OF THE STATE COMMITTER DISCUSSED -A MOVEMENT IN THE INTEREST OF MR. TIL-DEN'S PRESIDENTIAL PLANS.

The action of the Democratic State Comnittee in filling the vacancies with Anti-Tammany men was variously commented on yesterday by the politi-cians of the different factions. The Tammany men professed to feel no disappointment or surprise. They de lared that it was only what was to be expected under the circumstances. The majority of the members of the State Committee, they say, are controlled by Mr. Tilden and will faithfully carry out his instructions. The friends of Mr. Tilden, while not admitting that he will withdraw as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, say that in case he should do so he will be in a position to say

who the nominee shall be.
In filling the vacancies all the elements of the Democracy in this city opposed to Tammany Hall were recognized. To Irving Hall three of the six vacancies were awarded; these were filled by the selection of John Fox, Sheriff Bowe, and George H. Pierson. The Committee of Pifteen, which met at the St. James Hotel during the last campaign, is represented by William C. Whitney; the Citizens' Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty by its chairman, John E. Develin; and the German Democrats have N. F. Butenschen. General Herman Uhi was named for this position, but Preferred to give way to Mr. Butenschen.
Controller Kelly said yesterday that he preferred to

say nothing about the matter at the present time. Alderman Tuomey said that the action of the State Comderman Tuomey said that the action of the State Committee was only what might have been expected. Certainly Tammany Hall had no favors to ask. The State Committee had taken this course in order to obtain control of the State Convention and secure a Tilden delegation to the Presidential Nominating Convention. Thummany Hall he said would now hold as separate State Convention. Talls would be the first time state in the National Convention. This would be the first time state 1856 that a contesting Democratic delegation from New-York had appeared in a National Convention. Another Tammany leader said that the action of the State Committee would have the effect of widening the breach between the Democratic factions. It certainly would not help Mr. Tilden's chances. Tammany Hall would call as exparate State Convention. This delegation would inform the convention bow utterly useless it is to nominate Mr. Tilden in New-

end. Costigan said that the action of the State Com-

Thomas Costigan said that the action of the State Committee was enducatly wise. It gave representation to all the elements of the Democracy opposed to Tammany Hall, and thus strengthened these organizations by showing that their efforts were appreciated by the Democracy throughout the State. Whether or not Mr. Tilden would again be a candidate for the Presidential nomination was not discussed. His friends, however, were largely in the majority on the committee.

A prominent frying Hall leader said that there was no other course open to the State Committee than the one it took. Certainly, Tammany Hall could not expect recognition after belting last Fall, and defeating the State ticket. Undoubtedly, the delegation which would go to the National Convention would be in the interest of Mr. Tilden. He might not be a candidate. But he could go far toward naming the nominee. In case Mr.

WELL-KNOWN THIEVES ARRESTED. It was learned at Police Headquarters late

last night that "Wes" Alien, Theodore Allen's brother, William Brown, of the Harrington safe fame to Washington, and William another New-York pickpocket, were arrested for thieving last evening in the crowd at the Par-nell and Dillor reception in New-Haven. They are also suspected of robbing a jewelry store there yesterday. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TIDINGS FROM ABROAD.

MR. LORILLARD'S HORSES WEIGHTED.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1880.
The weights for the Spring bandicap races have been published. For the race for the Newmarket Handicap which will come off at the Newmarket Craven Meeting on Wednesday, April 14, the heaviest weights are given to Mr. P. Lorillard's four-years-old bay coit Falsetto and brown gelding Parole (aged), was will carry 129 lbs-

and 126 lbs. respectively.

Among the borses to whom the moderate weights were allotted are Mr. P. Lorillard's three-years-old bay colt Boreas, 94 lbs.; three-years-old bay filly Geraldine, 92 lbs.; and three-years-old chestnut colt Wallenstein, 89 ULAR AMONG THE ANTI-MACHINE AND BUSINESS

cap, which will take place at the same meeting on Fri-

Wallenstein, 90 lbs.; and three-years-old chestnut filly Pappose, 88 lbs.

For the race for the Chester Trades Cup, which is to be run at the Chester Meeting on Wednesday, May 5, Parole will carry 121 lbs., Mistake 96 lbs., and Wallenstein 88 lbs.

For the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap, which will take place at the Lincoln Spring Meeting on Wednesday, March 17, Parole is given the heaviest weight, 126 lbs. Wallenstein and Siy Dance will carry 88 lbs. each, and Pappoose 83 lbs.

THE DISABLED STEAMER HOLLAND.

The National Line steamer Holland, from London for New-York, which returned to Queenstown yesterday disabled, will be repaired, and it is expected that she will be dispatched in about ten days. Her pas-

GREAT BRITISH CHANGES PROPOSED.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says: "One of the main subjects to be pre-sented by the Government for legislation at the coming session of Parliament will be a bill for the abolition of the law of primogeniture and for the simplification of the transfer of land."

PARIS, Phursday, Jan. 29, 1880.
The Anglo-American Cable Company has aformed the French Post Office Department that the tariff for messages by the way of the Brest cable will be 60 centimes [12 cents] per word from February 1 next.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1880. A fire broke out in a biscuit factory here to-night, and, and is raging violently. The flames are spreading rapidly, and the damage already reaches \$250,000.

A GREAT FIRE IN DUBLIN.

THE IRISH DISTRESS. DUBLIN, Thursday, Jan, 29, 1880. The total of the subscriptions to the Mansion House fund is \$29,000. Forty-nine grants amounting to £1,800 were made to-day. The distress is on the in-

FOREIGN NOTES. LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1880. A Universal Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures will be opened in Brussels on the 1st of May next.

A fire-damp explosion has occurred in a colliery at Meissen, Saxony, causing a loss of about ten lives.

The exports of Switzerland to the United States in 1879 show an increase in value of \$3,000,000 over those of 1878.

The report telegraphed to The Standard of the arrest n Paris of an absconding bank clerk from New-York is

to propose a tax on all persons who are exempt from military service. The Chamber of Deputies has adopted, by a vote of

The great fire at Jassy, which destroyed the Adminis

For the fourth time during the present century the Lake of Zurich is frozen over. The Lakes of Morat, Neufchâtel and Bienne and the River Arve are also frozen over. The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has, by an

overwhelming majority, approved the explanations of Herr Tisza regarding the conduct of the Government during the recent riots. Prince Frederick William, as President of the High

Commission for the defence of the country, wishes to see the important points of the new German Army bill settled before his departure for Peril. Jelalabad is now within one day's march of Ghuzuee, with a number of guns and some sepoys, and has an nounced his intention to attack the British.

The two Americans who were arrested at Naples on the charge of robbery, committed to Brussels, will be

urrendered to Belgium as soon as the American Government announces that it has no objection.

The Duchess of Maribocough characterizes Mr. Parnell's statements that the fund which bears her name only relieves tenants who have paid their rent, and that its promoters have political objects, as gross falsehoods The only foundation for the report of a great disaste to the steamer Princess Alice, off the Isle of Wight, is in

to the section of the steamer came in collision with a wherry containing some sailors belonging to the British Navy. Two of the sailors only were drowned. The two Americans arrested in Naples, charged with the robbery, at Brussels, of a Russian Naval officer, of 85,000 francs, are John Collins, about sixteen years old. and one Cleveland, alias Everest, alias Ferguson, whose age is about twenty-cicht. The Government of Belgium has made a demand for their extradition.

A Paris disputch to The Times says: "In the Chamber of Deputies the clause of the bill relating to public meetings in favor of political clubs was referred to a committee yesterday, despite the opposition of M. Lepère, Minister of the Interior, by a coalition of the Right and extreme Left. The latter desire to imitate the Jacobins of the first Revolution.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

DISTILLERS DISTURBED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 29.—The revenue officers have select two illicit stills. One was making about ten gallons of rum per day.

BROKE HIS NECK.

BROKE HIS NECK.

BROKE HIS NECK.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 29.—George Pintard, while mounting a scaffold to inspect some work, fell to the ground, preaking his neck.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A THEATRE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—Colonel Nelson Trusler, United Saates District-Atterney, fell dead in the Opera House in this city, to-night, of apoplexy.

SI, PAUL, Mind., Jan. 29.—The Rev. J. M. Tower committed suicide at Faribanit this morning by shooting himself. He leaves a wife and six children at Winnebago, fil.

A POLITICIAN ACQUITTED.

self. He leaves a wife and six chiliren at Winnebago, fil.

A POLITICIAN ACQUITTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Thomas J. Ryan, charged with r.ot, growing out of the disturbance at a Democratic Convention last December, was acquitted by the jury to-day.

DEATH OF A SEA CAPTAIN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 29.—Captain Chambers, of the schooler Annie V. Bergen, from Suffolk, Va., for New York, with railroad fron, dier in Hampton Rouds last night.

KILLED BY.

hight. KILLED BY A TRAIN.

PORT JOHNSON, N. J., Jan. 29.—Joseph Brady, a resident of Tottenville, S. I., was struck by a backing off train yesterlay, and, falling beneath the wheels, was instantly killed.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Jan. 29.—Charles J. Free man, the Pocasset child nurderer, was remanded to jail to day to awat the May term of the Court. No Coubt exists on his insanity.

his insanity.

RIOTERS ACQUITTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Upon the conclusion of Ryan's trial to-day, the case of deorge W. Trenwith, charged with rotting at the same time and piace, was taken up and he was also acquitted.

agreed and was discharged.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 29.—James Anderson, an undertaker, of Dover, N. J., while walking on the trace at Dover was struck by the Oswego express and instantly killed. He leaves a widow and daughter.

THE BURKE-HEAR-EY DUEL.

NEW-ORIEANS, Jan. 29.—The District-Attorney to-day filed information against the principals and seconds in the Burke-Hearsey duel. The principals were held to ball in \$300 each, and the seconds in the sam of \$200.

the Burke-Hearsey duel. The principals were heat to bash in \$500 cach, and the seconds in the sam of \$250.

New-London, Cont., Jan. 29.—On the indictment charging William B. Riddle, of Norwich, with causing the death of his wife by poison, the Grand Jury to-day reported "not a true bl.," and t. State Attorney moved for the discharge of the prisoner from centedy.

PURBUING A MURDERER.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—The Department of the Interior expect in the coarse of a tew dars to capture the manderr of young Grayburn, of the Mounted Police, recently shot at You William in the Northwest Territory. An American detective has supplied the necessary information.

NEARLY WHECKED.

PROVINCRYOWN, Mags., Jan. 29.—The schooner June, from Gloucester, with a cargo of tah kitas and guant for New York, was struck by a squall this morning and spring a leak. The crow work top a squall this morning and survived at this port, when there were three feet of water in her bold.